

Northern vs. Southern Slavery.—It is a notorious fact that the slaves of the South are in a better condition, physically and mentally, than the poor of the northern States: they are better fed and clothed, and have more leisure for enjoyment. Instead, however, of taking better care of their paupers, they seek to take care of our negroes; and in doing so, they meddle with matters which do not concern them at all. They are perfectly nervous at the idea of compelling human beings to labor without recompense, while if they would consult their statute laws they would find that in many of their States they force poor white men into a state of slavery which is quite as odious as black slavery. As an instance in point, we make an extract from an article in the February No. of the Democratic Review, which contains a reply to a letter of the editor addressed to an eminent citizen of Connecticut, asking information as to the law in relation to "the bidding off of paupers." The following is the reply: "It is the custom in many towns in Connecticut, no set up the paupers at auction every year, and knock them off to the lowest bidder—that is, to the man who will take them for the year, at the lowest price. This was the case to my knowledge in several counties. I have always understood it to be a general thing in Connecticut. When we were in H. they were sold to the number of sixty for the year to our next door neighbor for 15 dollars a head, and he got all the work out of them that he could, though most of them were infirm and not able to do much. They hoed his corn and sawed his wood, and weeded his garden; and being an extensive fisherman, they assisted in dressing his fish, and "did chores" generally. They are made to work all that they are able. In H. the contractor, as I said, was a fisherman, and during the fishing season, a principal article of food for the paupers was the heads and tails of shad, which were cut off when dressed for salting. They were all lodged in a little one-story house, with an attic not to exceed 25 by 30 feet, and were all stored in together, male and female, with, as appeared to me, very little regard to decency. In case of the death of any of them, the contractor got a specified sum for their burial, and also, I think, secured the whole amount contracted for, for the year; indeed I believe the probable death of some of them, was a contingency calculated on in making the bid; so that the contractor had a direct interest in starving them to death, or in neglecting them when sick."

This is white slavery with a vengeance, and a running comment upon the sincerity of these dear friends of freedom.—Nashville American.

PROGRESS OF ABOLITION.—Abolitionism has conquered the North and almost conquered the South. Nothing can prevent the complete conquest of the South, but timely, manly, united resistance, and resistance a la Couronne. We believe that the South is fatally apathetic in the midst of appalling and threatening dangers.—We believe the peril demands that every Southern State should now be armed to the teeth, and hang out its banner on the outer wall and proclaim to abolition Philanthropy in Europe as well as America, that the Institutions and property of the South will be defended to the death. A mock Philanthropy has raised the standard of war of extermination against us.—Governments the most powerful on earth—churches of all denominations, but two; the press and the forum are enlisted, in hot cry, under its banner. Our own Federal Government has joined the league—and what are we doing? A powerful press in our midst, cries "peace and union"—our Representatives and Senators back in the fight, blanch in the storm, and compromise, where they should "die in the last ditch;" and the true men who sound the note of real danger and tell the people the honest truth are overwhelmed with vituperation and obloquy. And do not our enemies see these fatal signs of division and weakness among us? Have the Argus eyes of a furious religious fanaticism ever been known to sleep when a feeble point for attack has presented itself? Our dangers are fearfully augmented by our own false security, wickedly induced and fostered by ambitious public men and a party-blind or venal press. The attempt to raise a National Union party at the South, is at once the evidence and the acme of Southern infatuation. We are making a great outcry over the dangers of the Union, when perils a hundred fold more appalling, are knocking at our own door-stones. For what is the Union to us, in comparison with our property, our lives, and the rights of supremacy of the white race?—When the South becomes a Jamaica or a St. Domingo, in the name of God, what balm will there be in calling the people of the North brothers, what consolation in reading Washington's farewell address, or what music in the rattle of the stars and stripes?—Columbus Times.

We commend the following comments of the Montgomery Gazette to the consideration of our readers:

Does it not strike every Southern man as something remarkable, that those suspected of having been engaged in violation of the laws of the United States, in this case, should be pursued and hunted down with so much ferocity by the General Government, while those who plainly and openly violated the law in Boston, Massachusetts, by preventing the arrest of the fugitive slaves from Georgia, should have no notice whatever taken of them by the very same government? Why is it, we ask, that Southerners (and for this purpose even the sovereignty of a State has been invaded and its executive attempted to be seized and carried out of its limits.) should be arrested and tried for a bare suspicion of participation in a violation of the laws of the United States, while Northerners, who, without disguise boldly violated the plainest provisions of the law, as in the case of William and Ellen Crafts—go unwhipped of justice. These are plain and simple propositions that can be understood by all, and we desire that every man should consider and answer them for himself. For our humble selves, we cannot regard it as that justice and equality attempted to be established by our forefathers in the Constitution of the United States. Do our readers agree with us?

[Montgomery (Ala.) Gazette.

BISHOP CAPERS.

As conductors of the Public Press, we are in duty bound to keep our readers informed of every important measure in whatever quarter it may originate, which is calculated to exert a material influence, whether for weal or woe, upon the current of events which is sweeping on to the yet untried future. In this point of view we lay before the public the address of Bishop Capers, to the citizens of South Carolina. In a contest for our rights, the views presented by the address are to our minds strongly inconclusive, and we venture the assertion that such arguments have never led a brave and outraged people to victory and freedom. But of these things others are as capable of judging as ourselves.

There is one point, however, upon which we are not satisfied, and we hope that Bishop Capers, should this article ever meet his eye, will set the matter right, if it is capable of any satisfactory explanation. It will be remembered that the feature in the present controversy, which agitates this country, and which gives it most of its importance, is the ceaseless war which is waged upon the institution of Slavery as a physical and moral evil. The point which we wish settled is this, how can Bishop Capers, as a citizen, counsel submission to a course of conduct on the part of the Northern people, for which as a Minister of the Gospel, he ventured to sever one of the noblest ecclesiastical organizations which has ever been formed for the advancement of the religion of the Bible. The decrees of the General Conference, whenever they interfered with the rights of individuals, were simply ineffectual, for a refusal to obey would have dissolved that connection, from which alone originated any obligation to obedience. But the decrees of a consolidated Federal Government can only be escaped by seeking shelter in the only asylum which fanaticism has left us, and whose security it becomes to us, before the evil days shall come upon us. State sovereignty is our only hope, and when breach after breach is being made in the ramparts which surround us, and we are called on to make an unconditional surrender, because a "blight may fall on Charleston" and "all the State," and our taxes may be increased, we may well adopt the language of the Bishop himself, and exclaim: "Can patriotism demand the sacrifice? Patriotism demand the sacrifice of the State! No, never."

We are contending for principles, and patriotism may call upon us to sacrifice our interests, but never our principles! No, never."

Black River Watchman.

From the Charleston Mercury.

PRaise WHICH IS NOT PRAISE.

The letter of Bishop Capers, published in our paper just before the election for the Convention, has been the subject of comment in and out of the State. A thome the writer is recognized as a South Carolinian, identified with his native State, in all his feelings, and the comments on his advice are altogether respectful in tone, though the advice itself is considered bad. It is asked why, on an issue of principle, a high minded man should address himself exclusively to the fears of the people? It is also asked why, after Bishop Capers had advised and aided a dissolution of the Union in the Methodist Church, on this very ground of encroachment and unjust interference with the rights of slaveholders, he feels impelled to oppose the assertion of the same principles in politics which he had asserted in the church. These questions are asked in South Carolina, but in a tone that indicates no distrust of the good faith of the venerable clergyman. We cannot say as much for his reception out of the State. His letter is copied and praised by that portion only of the Southern press which seeks all occasions for accusing and deriding South Carolina. As it goes North it gathers the same discriminating commendation. The National Intelligencer cannot refuse itself "the pleasure of laying it before its readers." The New York Evening Post, Van Buren's organ, concludes its praises with the following paragraph.

"We copy his address below, which can hardly fail of having great effect. His demand for a convention of sober and wise men instead of boys, and men half-made, is significant enough. If the convention should be composed of the materials against which he remonstrates we may naturally look for a counter-organization of the more rational portion of the citizens of South Carolina."

Mechanics and Lawyers.—The New York Mirror has the following, which shows that enlightened constructiveness is rising to its true place in public esteem:

"The Bar is no longer the resort of the ambitious youths of our country. The mechanical departments are being preferred; there are now thirty young gentlemen in this city, that have received liberal educations, who are serving their 'times' as shipwrights, architects, carpenters, &c. In a few years the United States will have the most accomplished mechanics in the world. A new class is springing up, who will put the present race of mechanics in the shade. The union of a substantial education with mechanical skill, will effect this. Indeed, already could we name some mechanics who are excellent mathematicians, and acquainted with French and German, able to study the books in those languages connected with their vocations. Heretofore fond fathers were wont to educate their sons as doctors or lawyers, to ensure their respectability and success. The day is past. Mechanics now take the lead, and in a few years will supply the larger portion of the State and Federal Legislature."

SAD AND FATAL OCCURRENCE.—It is with unfeigned regret we announce the death of John Simpson Peden, of Greenville District, who was shot by Enoch Massey, on Thursday, the 6th inst., while attempting to locate a small tract of land, supposed to be vacant, which Massey claimed. He died on Monday last. Massey has been arrested; and is now in Jail at Greenville C. H. We forbear to state the particulars from rumor, as the case will undergo a legal investigation.

Mr. Peden was a gentleman of high respectability, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and much esteemed by his neighbors as peaceable, quiet and orderly citizen.

Laurinsville Herald.

A Crazy Editor.—The editor of the Daily Orleansian postpones the discussion of certain important questions which he had commenced in his paper, because he can't write when Jenny Lind is in New Orleans. The fellow is cracked to a certainty. Hear him:

"But Jenny Lind has arrived! and our world, our New Orleans world, are now on their way to Paradise, which they hope to reach in two or three days at most—and who will stop on such a journey to read anything, whether it be of earth's glittering wealth, its glory, or its grandeur? None, none! All earthly business is shut out from the mind, and the hand is held upon the beating heart to still its throbbings, lest some pure note be marred as it falls, on earth born ears—sounds, surpassed only by the angel strains, as they first broke through the celestial vault of heaven, and saluted Adam, amidst the Paradise of a virgin creation, and toid the power of music on man. Who would not stop the plow, the loom, and the anvil, to hear for the first, and perhaps, to many, the last time, strains that tell upon the ear, they are from heaven, by the spell bound enchantment with which they visit all hearers, and the ecstasy that thrills every nerve, as they bear to human hearts raptures, that Angel Harp alone can surpass. When the last song is sung, and the last note, soft as the dying echo of angel lute, shall be fading on our ear, we again resume our earthly themes, our earthly business! Till then, we well know, that no thought, no feeling, no study, can be given to the grosser things of this life. We then say go—go and hear Jenny Lind; many of you may never hear, either in time or eternity, strains so like those that fill heaven with beautiful harmony. Go and hear; it may make you reflect that Heaven is worth living for."

WELL DONE, GREENVILLE.

An enormous waggon-load of Brooms passed through our village, the first of his week, from a manufactory near Greenville C. H. Upon seeing this broom-omnibus drawn up in our plaza, we were off to our office to offer an off hand congratulation to our house-keepers upon the present prospect of a "clean sweep," but happening to look back, we perceived that the wagon was off also.—Upon inquiry, we discovered that the entire load, (\$500 worth) was engaged to some dealer in the city of Augusta. Hearing this state of the case, one of our waggish villagiers perpetrated the following:

Sister Georgia, Carolina
Sends you greeting—and some brooms,
And she hopes that you will find a
Full supply for all your rooms.
Sweep your chambers morns and evens—
Sweep with Carolina brooms—
And from your councils sweep out Stevens
Howell Cobb and Bobby Troombs

Starvation Wages.—The shirt sewers (females) had quite a large meeting in New York on Tuesday evening, at Convention Hall. Their object was to take measures to induce their employers to give them better wages, or, as they themselves more graphically express it, "as wages a little higher than the starvation mark." A New York letter says: "One lady, a shirt sewer, stated that she had been making, for the California trade, shirts for two firms in Maiden Lane and William street, (which she named,) at 6d. and 9d. a piece per dozen. They were to be well stitched in every way, and all that she could make was two dozen weekly, and to work day and night. She further stated that she had not eaten any kind of meat in three weeks but once, when she was asked to dine by a friend, of whom she got a good dinner."

South Carolina College.—It will be gratifying to the friends of this cherished institution of our State to be informed that the health of the President, Col. Preston, is gradually but steadily improving, even under the pressure of duties unrelaxed and uninterrupted. Aware of the great interest felt throughout the State on this subject, the information is imparted at the present time, and we doubt not it will be received with gratification.—Carolinian.

Silvered Glassware.—The Boston Transcript states that Messrs Summer, of that city, have recently received from London a new style of silvered glassware, which promises to take precedence of the Bohemian and other fancy glasses. The silvering is indestructible, being coated over with glass, and is of a vivid brilliancy that can never be tarnished or impaired. Dishes, vases, and pitchers of this ware make a more brilliant display than the same articles of pure silver, however highly polished. The advantage, in the greater facility of keeping the former clean, must be obvious. The metallic radiance of the new ware is beyond all that art has yet attained.

New Kind of Ware.—A Mr. Fenton has taken out a patent for the manufacture of a species of stone ware, made at Remington, Vermont, from flint, felspar and quartz, which is ground fine, mixed into a paste, and then moulded into the desired forms. While baking it, a pure flint enamel is added, which is tinged with various delicate colors. It is said to be as cheap as common crockery, hard and tough, perfectly wholesome for any use of the kitchen or pantry, and without the enamel is white, very closely resembling that sort of composition of which statuary are now made in France.

REMEDY FOR BURNS.

Dr. Reese, physician of Bellevue Hospital, New York, has been making experiments concerning the best mode of healing burns and scalds and checking the acute suffering. He has found that flour, thrown on with a common dredging box, is one of the best and most efficient remedies yet discovered. The external air is one of suffering and the flour thus applied, both heals and closes the wounds to the atmosphere. The edges of the wounds which remained open he dressed with lime and oil, applied by a feather. Dr. Reese says the above application made to wounds by fire, not water gunpowder, &c. has been most happy in the practice at the Hospital.

Those who are honest, as the best policy, are half way to being rogues.

Death of a Distinguished Astronomer.—Professor Shumacher, the astronomer in the Observatory at Altona, died on the 28th of December, in his seventy-first year. For many years he has been before the scientific world as the editor of the "Astronomische Nachrichten." He was a man of great scientific acquirements, and many important scientific undertakings were completed by him, such as measuring by the government the degrees of longitude from Copenhagen to the western coast of Jutland, and the degree of latitude from Skagen to the frontiers of the kingdom of Hanover—also for the English government the measure of the difference of longitude existing between the observations of Greenwich and of Altona. He was a diligent and accurate observer, one of his latest labors being connected with Enche's planet Astree.

The Albany Register publishes a plan for carrying railroad trains across the river at that place, without a bridge, tunnel, or a ferry. A railroad track is to be laid on the bottom of the river, and for this are to be constructed trucks with wheels, having sufficient diameter to bring the platform to the surface of the water. The cars are to be run on these trucks, and thus carried over.

Wild Cattle and Horses in the Sierra Azul.—We learn from the Texan Ranger, Captain McKinly, now of San Jose, who, it is presumed, has traversed the whole region from this city to Monterey, and from the coast of the Pacific to the plains of the San Joaquin, more thoroughly for fifteen months past than was ever done by any other American, that large numbers of cattle and horses that are entirely wild are to be met with in the retired valleys and deep canyons with which the Blue Mountains of the coast abound. These animals are as wild as the elk and deer. They mostly feed at night, and lie hidden in the thickets by day; and have rarely, if ever, seen the face of man. Some of the bulls are peculiarly ferocious, and Capt. K. considers them, in fact, more dangerous than the grizzlies themselves, which are to be found in large numbers in these mountains. [Pacific News.

THE THREE BEST DOCTORS.—A judicial officer of some distinction, in the interior of the State, gives the following results of his experience with the three best doctors he could procure for his wife. She had been sick he said for two years, and was daily getting w.r.s., though he had an allopathic physician to call daily; he then procured a homoeopathic doctor, and for six months his wife improved perceptibly but at the end of that time the doctor broke his leg and could no longer continue his attendance whereupon the lady speedily and entirely recovered.—N. Y. Evening Post.

"Humble as I am," said a bullying spouter to a mass meeting of the unterrified, "I still remember that I am a fraction of this magnificent republic." "You are indeed," said a bystander, and a vulgar one at that."

In the 16th chapter of 2d Chronicles, may be found the following severe allusion to a professional failing, which, very incorrectly, is supposed to have an existence at the present time: "His disease was exceedingly great, yet in his disease he sought not the Lord, but the physicians. And Asa slept with his fathers."

A LITTLE boy hearing his father say—"There is a time for all things," climbed up behind his mother's chair, and, whispering in her ear, asked—"When was the proper time for hooking sugar out of the sugar bowl?"

LONDON has 390,000 houses, which cover an area of 14 miles long, and 7 miles wide. Between the 1st of January 1830 and January 1850, 64,058 new houses were built, forming 1652 streets.

In Franconia last summer, a hen having lost all her chickens, adopted a small puppy about four weeks old, and treated him in all respects as she had treated one of her brood. She zealously defended him against the attack of the other denizens of the yard, gave him choice morsels of meat protected him from cold and rain under her wings, and in every way comforted herself in motherly style.

Her adopted liked the arrangement much and in general conducted well and "he must have been an ungrateful puppy" if he had not. As time passed and her charge waxed larger, however, some few drawbacks to dame Parlet's happiness arose. For instance, he manifested decided contempt for pieces of bread, worms, and seeds, which she unremittingly sought and scratched out for him; then too he would frighten her nearly out of her senses by his precociously loud barking. But her greatest annoyance was in fact that she could never induce her unfeathered favorite to roost.

Portland News.

A man engrossed by one subject while talking another, often says one thing when he means another. Perhaps some contradictory testimony may be accounted for in this way; for a man who has said, what he did not mean to say, and is not conscious of having said, will, of course, be likely to deny that he did say so.

A friend to ladies' rights suggest that the militia laws be so amended as to make ladies, over eighteen years of age, liable to military duty. What a figure they would cut, with old muskets and corn stalks on their shoulders!

An old creed is often like an old house, decayed and forsaken, while it still appears imposing at a distance. Or it is like an old hollow tree; the shell makes a show when the substance is gone. At length a strong push makes it totter and crumble to the dust.

The Indian Convention has adjourned, after passing provisions prohibiting the future immigration of blacks under penalty of confiscation of their property, and imprisonment.

To the question, "What is the object of studying history?" we once heard this answer given: "It is to learn the providence of God."

Our Market.

No particular change in our Cotton Market since our last, quotations pretty much the same—say from 9 1/2 to 12 cts. Produce of all kinds command high prices.

RETURN DAYS.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Return Day. Locations include Fairfield, Kershaw, Sumter, and Lancaster. Return days are 8, 15, 22, and 29 respectively.

We regret to learn that the freshet in our river has overflowed the low grounds to such an extent as to cover the trestle work on the Rail Road over the Wateree swamp, preventing the Cars from crossing.

Our thanks are due the Hon. J. I. Orr for a copy of his speech on the public printing also to Rev. T. B. Russell, President of Oak Bowery (Ala.) Female College for a copy of his inaugural

Hacker's Car Factory.

We took occasion, when in Charleston recently, to visit this establishment, and were kindly shown over the premises by Mr. Thomas F. Purse, who explained the different parts attached to the Factory, very much to our satisfaction. A full description of this Factory has recently been given by the Charleston Courier, which we copied into our paper. We will not, therefore, attempt a perfect description, or enter into very minute details. We were shown, among other things, a fello-cutting machine, for cutting wheels of any size or description—it is very simple, and the operation shows that they can be furnished to wheelwrights cheaper than they can cut them by hand—it is really a time and labor-saving machine. There is a large lundry attached to this Factory for casting iron and brass of all kinds and descriptions. Also, morticing and tenancing is done on the largest scale, and in the quickest time. Also, plastering laths may be sawed in any quantity, and at the cheapest rates. The Passenger Cars made at this Factory, as well as Freight Cars of every description, are superior in point of durability, than those imported from the North. In short, every thing in this department of Southern enterprise may be obtained at rates quite as reasonable, and in quality far superior to those of Northern origin. We go for the South, the whole South and nothing but the South, and it must be a source of satisfaction to every true hearted Southerner to see the growing interest manifested by the right kind of men in Southern Enterprise, and their confidence in the integrity and perpetuity of our own institutions.

After leaving the Car Factory, we visited Mr. Alfs' Castor Oil Factory, and regret that he was absent. We were nevertheless shown the machinery in part, for the manufacture of this useful article, and also specimens of the oil extracted from the ground nut, said to be superior to table or olive oil. Mr. A. is very anxious to introduce the culture of the castor oil plant in this State, and will furnish seed to persons free of charge, and buy them back after they are raised and gathered at a price of some two dollars per bushel. The Oil made at this factory is represented by the Courier as being superior to any imported. We need not add that we wish Mr. Alfs success in his new enterprise. The simple fact is enough for us that he is endeavoring to promote the spirit of useful enterprise at home.

Kershaw Court.

The Spring Term of the Court of General Sessions and Common Pleas for this District, will commence on Monday, the 31st of March next.—The following is a list of the Jurors:

GRAND JURORS.

- 1. John McCaa, 13. S. Donnelly, 25. W. F. DeBruhl, 37. Thos. Smith, 49. John Young, 61. Daniel McDonald, 73. Hugh Young,
- 2. Hilton Robinson, 14. Jno. Bell, Jr., 26. W. A. Annum, 38. Richard Sanders, 50. Alex. Young,
- 3. R. C. Drakeford, 15. J. S. Thompson, 27. Wylie Albert, 39. Thos. Smith, 51. Alex. Young,
- 4. Jas. Clyburn, 16. Thos. English, 28. John Bowen Sr., 40. John D. Young,
- 5. W. R. Catoe, 17. John Albert, 29. J. S. Doby, 41. Sam'l. H. Young,
- 6. Levi Pate, 18. Jovi Pate, Jr., 30. Fred. Bowen, 42. A. A. Watkins,
- 7. Henry Truesdel, 19. John Tolmie, 31. Daniel Wooten, 43. W. B. Watkins,
- 8. Robert Mickle, 20. Jas. Summerville, 32. John Brown, 44. John Young,
- 9. W. E. English, 21. John Croft, 33. John Brown, 45. Alex. Young,
- 10. Angus McLeod, 22. Willis Jossey, 34. W. D. McDowell, 46. Levi West,
- 11. A. A. McDowell, 23. Matthew West, 35. John Blyther, 47. Daniel McDonald,
- 12. W. R. Young, 24. Jas. R. Dye, 36. Ervine Raley, 48. Hugh Young,

SMALL JURORS.

- 1. W. Clyburn, 25. W. F. DeBruhl, 41. Sam'l. H. Young,
- 2. James Campbell, 26. W. A. Annum, 42. A. A. Watkins,
- 3. D. C. Quinlin, 27. Wylie Albert, 43. W. B. Watkins,
- 4. Wm. Catoe, 28. John Bowen Sr., 44. John Young,
- 5. Eli Adkins, 29. J. S. Doby, 45. Alex. Young,
- 6. Joab Cotton, 30. Fred. Bowen, 46. Levi West,
- 7. Herman Arrants, 31. Daniel Wooten, 47. Daniel McDonald,
- 8. G. Stratford, 32. John Brown, 48. Hugh Young,
- 9. E. M. Boykin, 33. John Brown, 49. John Young,
- 10. W. J. Duncan, 34. W. D. McDowell, 50. Alex. Young,
- 11. Edwin Barnes, 35. John Blyther, 51. Alex. Young,
- 12. Daniel Bethune, 36. Ervine Raley, 52. Alex. Young,
- 13. Jas. Addison, 37. Thos. Smith, 53. Alex. Young,
- 14. Jas. M. Ingran, 38. Thos. Smith, 54. Alex. Young,
- 15. Jas. Brannan, 39. Jas. B. Bell, 55. Alex. Young,
- 16. C. H. Davis, 40. John D. Young, 56. Alex. Young,
- 17. Jas. Chesnut, Jr., 41. Sam'l. H. Young, 57. Alex. Young,
- 18. Jos. Albert, 42. A. A. Watkins, 58. Alex. Young,
- 19. Charles Bird, 43. W. B. Watkins, 59. Alex. Young,
- 20. John Brannan, 44. John Young, 60. Alex. Young,
- 21. John Bowen, Jr., 45. Alex. Young, 61. Daniel McDonald,
- 22. Henry Berry, 46. Levi West, 62. Hugh Young,
- 23. J. E. Rodgers, 47. Daniel McDonald, 63. Hugh Young,
- 24. Anderson Bowers, 48. Hugh Young, 64. Hugh Young,

Kindness.

How much of life's sorrows might be obviated by kindness; a gentle word, a kind act, or happy look, often dissipates the clouds of grief which have gathered over our sky, and throws a joyous light along life's pathway. He who is kind, is wealthy in the happiness of others.